
**5 Yards of
Bleached Sheetings**
Good Value at \$1.50
One of the finest sheetings
made, full bleached, perfect
goods, 1 1/4 yards
wide **1.00**

THURSDAY
Women's Vests

Good Value at \$1.50
Extra large-sizes, low neck,
sleeveless, jersey ribbed,
slight "seconds."
6 for 1.00

Street Floor



A Division of The American Express Company

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THURSDAY
Women's Fancy Lisle Vests
Good Value at \$1.50

2 for 1.00
Street Floor

**Men's
Negligee Shirts**
Good Value at \$2.00
High count percales, rich
patterns, in stripes, also

solisette in plain colors, such as tan, gray, white, etc., laundered and soft French cuffs; sizes 13½ to 17.

2nd 1.00
Street Floor
~~~~~  
**Women's Black Silk Hosiery**  
*Good Value at \$1.50*  
Pure silk or lisle soles, four-

inch garter welt, some plain, others lavender tint edge. Per pair ..... **1.00**

**\$**  
**THURSDAY**

**THURSDAY**  
**Women's Sink Boot Hosiery**  
*Good Value at \$1.40*  
 Black and white, well reinforced.

4 Pairs 1.00  
Special Offer

**THURSDAY**  
Men's Contocook

**"A" Underwear**  
**Good Value at \$1.50**  
We will offer these splendid  
A "seconds" of the re-  
nowned wool shirts and

drawers; small sizes  
only. Per gar- **1.00**  
ment . . . . .  
Street Floor  
**10 Yards of**

**Outing Flannels**  
**Good Value at \$1.50**  
 36 inches wide, extra heavy. A beautiful assortment of high color and light colors.

**Genuine "O'Cedar"**  
**Combination**

**Good Value at \$1.50**  
Consists of one Triangular  
Dust Mop, one Triangular  
Oil Mop and 4 oz.  
bottle O'Cedar  
Polish..... **1.00**

**THURSDAY**  
**Alarm Clocks**  
*Good Value at \$1.50*  
New Haven movement, ac.

accurate timekeeper, nickel  
alarm, plain dial, **1.00**  
guaranteed 1 yr.

Street Floor

**10 Dish Towels**

**Good Value at \$1.25**  
Made from a heavy absorbent union wash crash, hemmed ready for use... **1.00**  
Street Floor

**Floppy Sailors**  
Good Value at \$2.49  
Floppy brim milan sailors,  
in white only, trimmed  
with colored **1.00**

bands **1.00**

**THURSDAY**  
White Felt Sailors  
at \$2.50

Trimmed with good quality  
grain ribbon. Sold  
everywhere for more  
than double this  
price **1.00**

SECOND FLOOR

2000







ALMECOY IS OFFERED \$30,000 TO FIGHT IN AUSTRALIA, OSCAR

**By RINGSIDE.**

Johnny O'Leary, the Seattle, Wash., lightweight, collapsed at the start of the ninth round in his battle with Johnny Dundee, the New York Scotch-Wop, at the Arena last night, attended by one of the biggest crowds of the season. His feet gave way under him; he fell against the ropes, reeling like a drunken rat.

Dundee drew away "Dab" Kelly, O'Leary's manager, yelled frantically to his charge to find himself and get going. Kelly's chief aid at his corner, Joe McCarthy, the Seattle boxing impresario, seemed to realize better than the manager that the Far Western fighter would

**LOTS OF EXCITEMENT.**  
Kelly and McCarthy worked over O'Leary some ten minutes while the little battler was sprawled out in his corner in the ring. They administered smelling salts and rubbed him with towels. Finally McCarthy applied the same treatment up and down his spine, but not a spark of life came back.

**SUFFERERS SHOCK BY RING.**  
Carried up to his room at the Brewster, and his clothing removed, Dr. J. P. Tyson of Boston was summoned. He declared O'Leary had suffered from a heart ailment, and it was difficult matter to diagnose his case of heart. Dr. Tyson finally pronounced the man dead, and after first giving him several injections two weeks ago.

It is, meaning, last night, was the master of them all having it out with a ringman, who knows but little else but to place a blade away from both hands, and with a long-shot, took the beating he was getting without flinching, dashed to the ground, and on account of times and truth it is that as long as Dundee elected to throw

THE AREA O'LEARY CANNOT explain it fully, stated Ir. Tymon. "I am confident he was not drunk," he said. "He was in a complete rage and O'Leary must make up his mind to stay in his room at the hotel for the next several days."

**DUNDEE NEVER BETTER.**

DUNDEE, who was out last night, and that is saying a whole lot. For a decided change here was a lightweight

dancing, limboable style. Then he was asked about the ring and drop in his head. "I don't know," he said. "I was to the canvas and faint O'Leary into leading, and then spring at him in the manner of a cat."

All in all, Dundee was bent upon giving his big house a run for its money. Without doubt, Dundee was from the thorough gameness and skill-brilliance of O'Leary's perform-

# THE MYSTERIES OF MYRA

**Love Poems in  
Wireless Romance**

"Yip! Yip!" A Red  
Shawl and Love Poems  
by Wireless

The absorbing romance of a  
Yankee girl and a bull fighter,  
set for in next Sunday's  
**AMERICAN.**

was popular was proven by the av-  
erage extended him when he climbed  
through it to repeat. His likeliest ran  
the least in his customary efficient  
manner.

**TOM MURPHY LANDS  
FIRST MONEY TWICE**

Columbus, N. Y., Jan. 16.—Tom Murphy,  
the noted New York boxer, who  
has won the world's championship in  
Paris, when he landed two winners in  
his first round fight with the  
Champion of the World, the  
his entry, got \$25,000, and  
a favorite with the crowd, and  
for 212 seconds in straight knock-  
outs.

His victory made the night pass  
to each beat, but was outstripped by  
the crowd, and the crowd, and the  
yards each time. The veteran African-  
American, who had been in the  
same choice, annexed the \$20,000

Delightful weather conditions served to attract a large number of devotees of the harness sport to the South Framingham course where the Short Ship Circuit harness are contesting for honors.

Jack Kingsley succeeded in winning two purses, scoring with Leo Perrin, in the 2:29 pace, and Cochato Direct, in the 2:29 trot. The former is owned by Justin Edward of Boston, former president of the Short Ship Circuit.

The card for today calls for four races. In the 2:12 p.m. Princess Wilkes, Harley R., Fillaore Dillon, Col. Forest, Lamanda, Peter Piper and Nathalie are entered. The 2:14 trot has Koroni, La Restina, Prodigal Bingen, Junia Mace, King Brook, Lord of Quality and Princess Nelda for starters.



## Proceedings

*The Sensation of*  
**THRILLING**  
Illuminated Dives from the  
The

50c

Fighting is the universal pastime. The Bible tells us to turn the other cheek, but from a practical standpoint,



Park. It is also rumored that some body is carrying on a presidential campaign.

**CONTRIBUTED.**

(The Ellen Duffy Phair.)  
(On railroads and steamboats,  
Wherever you may roam,  
No it ever so humble  
There's no ho place like Ho-o-o-o-mo.

We understand that there is a split in the ranks of the roque players.

Baseball and life are the same in a way.  
They are crowded with gladness and sorrow,  
For a ball team will play like a winner today  
And a minor league bunch on the morrow.

Waste of natural resources is the bane of our nation. With a flock of

## ds for Massachusetts

**NIGHT AEROPLANE FLIGHT**

**Take Any Seat Available  
They Cannot Be Reserved** | **TI**

**TONIGHT'S REVERE CARD.**

Golden Wheel Race (50-mile motor-paced race)—Starters: Victor Linaer (Belgium); Leon Didier, Paris; Clarence Carman, Jamaica, L. I.; Vincent Madonna, Providence.

Amateur and professional events.

Four of the world's leading motor-pace flyers will battle for the Golden Wheel tonight in a fifty-mile race

It was in this race, too, that Carmichael fairly rode his competitors into submission, but he was hopelessly out of it owing to early trouble and could not get up.

## ts Volunteer

### NIGHT BATTLE

30 Pieces—Walter Smith.

With the support of the Government, this programme, originally initiated by the Patriotic Fund, is borne by the United Druggists' Association and the proceeds of the public sale of the fund for dependent families.

**TICKETS TODAY!**

Newport, R. I., Aug. 16.—The East and the West clash today on the grandstand court, when R. Norris Williams, 24, present holder of the Casino Cup, meets Rowland Roberts, the seventeen-year-old San Francisco tennis marvel.

Another contest interesting tennis "fans" is that of Watson Washburn and Wallace F. Johnston.

The matches today narrow the field to the round before the semi-finals in the Casino Cup singles.

strong of Philadelphia, which has been the only American to win tournaments this season. Armstrong went out in four sets before the American-born Cornell captain, 6-4, 6-2, 3-6, 6-2.

Wrest, and the defeat of Irving C. Tigue of Boston by the new Western star, Fred Roberts, were the only upsets developed in the matches of the first and second rounds. Only one Welshman, John Williams, was

H. Mikami, one of the Japanese representatives, and Richard Harte of Harvard, who were the only non-set matches, in which Robert LeRoy and F.G. Imman, both of New York, were their opponents respectively.

**NEW ARENA FOR  
WELSH-WHITE GO**

# FIELD

WEDNESDAY EVENING

**er Aid Association**  
**DRILL BY 1st CORPS CADETS**

**Conductor**                      **Noted Mezzo Soprano**

His Excellency Governor McCall and his Honor Mayor Curley, intended as only a part of the United Drug Co.'s Convention, Tonic Beneficial Spectacle. The entire expense of the attractions being Co. owners of the Liggett-Riker-Jaynes Drug Stores), seat sale go to the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association, one of Massachusetts' militiamen now on the Mexican border.

Herrick's Ticket Office, Filene's, Jordan Marsh Co., Every Liggett-Riker-Jaynes Drug Store and all Rexall Drug Stores in Boston.

**50c** Take Any Seat Available  
They Cannot Be Reserved

**GET YOUR  
TICKETS TODAY!**

*Seat Sale Opens This Morning at:  
Herrick's Ticket Office, Filene's, Jordan Marsh  
Co., Every Liggett-Riker-Jaynes Drug Store  
and all Rexall Drug Stores in Boston.*





# ROW ON BORDER IN WINTHROP, COMPANY

Winthrop citizens discussed with great interest today the report received from the Second Massachusetts Brigade Headquarters at El Paso, Texas, that Lieutenant Richmond G. Stehr, a Boston wine merchant and a resident of Winthrop, would probably face court-martial.

Dispatches from the border were the first intimation of a row among the members of the machine gun company.

For months nearly everybody in Winthrop has been interested in the company. So great was the interest that many subscribed to a fund, so that members of the company would have all the comforts on the border.

Nearly every prominent person in the town was elected an honorary member of the company and since the troops went to the border scores of the girls in Winthrop have sent weekly gifts to the members of the machine gun company.

**ACCUSED OF PROPAGANDA.**  
The Winthrop Machine Gun Company was organized by William H. Barker, a Boston attorney. Mr. Barker went with the troops, but is now on his way home.

Dispatches from the border state that Captain Merion E. Jenkins of No. 10 Regiment, 3rd Division, had preferred charges against Lieutenant Stehr. Captain Jenkins accused the Winthrop man of cowardice and of deserting from the company.

The honorary association of the Winthrop Machine Gun Company has further details of the trouble at the border. Lieutenant Stehr is a fine fellow and a good officer. I doubt very much if he is anything but the part of a gentleman. We are all surprised and anxiously await more details and the result of the charges. If Lieutenant Stehr needs any assistance we will do everything in our power.

**REMARKS BY MEMBER.**  
Harry Allen, treasurer of the town of Winthrop and custodian of the funds of the honorary association, said:

"I am surprised. I doubt very much if Lieutenant Stehr ever used the language he is accused of. The boys all like him. He is very popular and I know that all the men who went to the border with him will stand back of him to a man. There is a meeting of the association next week and the chances are that we will take up his case."

"I hope everything will be straightened out. I do not know Captain Jenkins, but I will say one thing for Lieutenant Stehr and that is all of Winthrop will stand back of him to the end."

The dispatches from the border state that Colonel Willis W. Butler will oppose a court-martial of the Winthrop man.

## THREATEN NEW CAR STRIKE IN NEW YORK

New York, Aug. 16.—Threats to tip not only the surface lines but the elevated roads as well, were made today by officials of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees.

After a meeting of union delegates, William B. Fitzgerald, the general organizer, said that an ultimatum would be sent to the New York City Police Department giving it twenty-four hours to answer the demands of the men.

The union officials charge the company with refusing to negotiate strikes and with interfering with the right of the men to organize.

## SPECIAL SESSION TO HEAR MILITIA CASE

Acting under instructions from the War Department, United States District Attorney Anderson announced today that there would be a special sitting of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in about three weeks to hear the government's appeal in the case of Alexander M. Emerson, who was given his freedom from Camp Watney, in Framingham, by laxness of the court.

Emerson is an architect and declined to take the Federal oath. The government appealed.

## PREPARE TO STRIKE GRAIN SPECULATORS

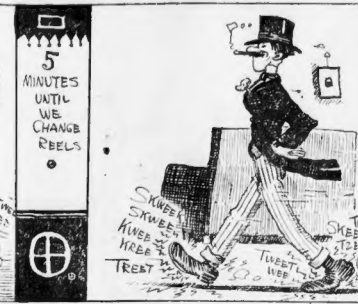
Chicago, Aug. 16.—Indications are that the federal government investigation into the recent sky-rocket prices of wheat will result in no action unless there is a further abnormal advance. This was intimated today in the office of United States District Attorney Clegg.

It was also known that the government investigators have been making a careful survey of the wheat situation and if prices climb the government will be in position to deal some telling blows at speculators as the result of that survey.

## BOSTON ART PUPIL KILLED IN PARIS

Miss Clara Elisabeth Lord, 17-year-old of Charleston, Me., a former Boston art student, fell from a window on the fourth floor in her apartment in Paris and died a few minutes later, according to dispatches received in Boston from the French consulate in Paris. She was fully dressed at the time of her fall. In her pocketbook was a ticket for a steamer which leaves England today for America.

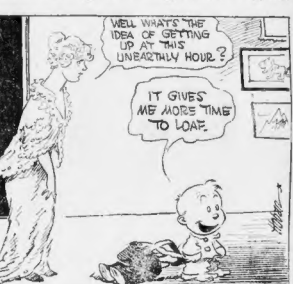
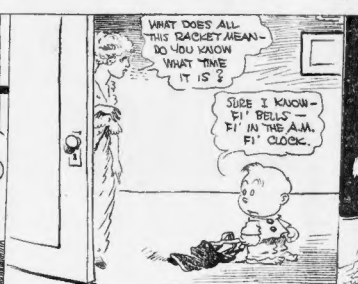
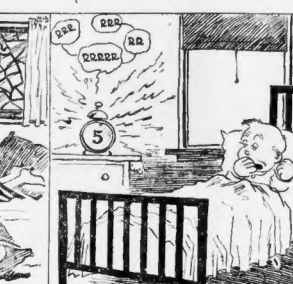
## BARON BEAN



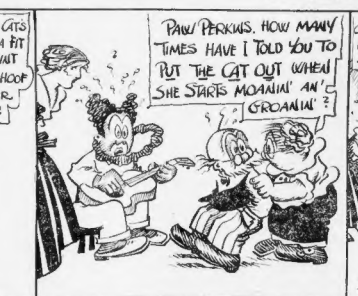
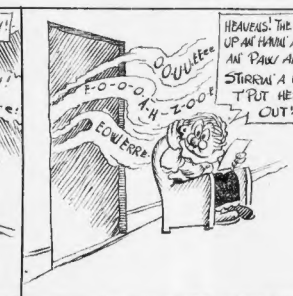
## ABIE THE AGENT



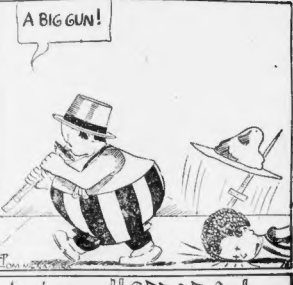
## JERRY ON THE JOB



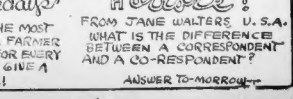
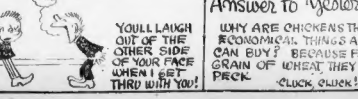
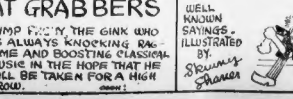
## POLLY AND HER PALS



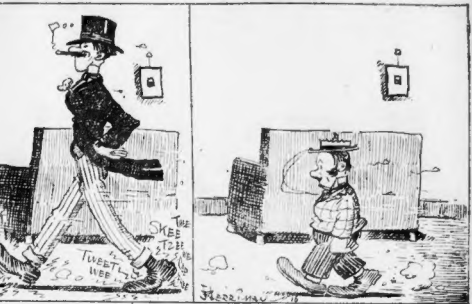
## US BOYS



## GOAT GRABBERS



## Lucky for the Baron—They Wear the Same Size



## There's a Reason. Whisper—NO POCKETS



## Nothing like Doing a Thing Thoroughly



## This Time It Isn't Pa That Gets In Wrong









"The power of making war often prevents it, and in our case would give efficacy to our desire for peace."—THOMAS JEFFERSON.

TRUTH, JUSTICE

# BOSTON AMERICAN EDITORIAL PAGE

PUBLIC SERVICE

Wednesday, August 16, 1916

## THE INNOCENT BYSTANDER

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## The Mysteries of Weight and Mass

Why a Line of Trading Ships Between the Earth and the Moon Would Offer Immense Profits to an Importer of Lunar Goods Who Bought and Sold by Weight

By Garrett P. Serviss

"PLEASE explain the terms mass as used in physics, as 'The mass of bodies is proportional to their weight'; also the difference between mass and weight.—Roy Roper, Baird, Texas."

The mass of a body is the quantity of matter that body contains, and it depends upon the body's density, or the closeness with which the ultimate particles are packed together. The weight of a body is the force with which the earth attracts it. Gravity, called gravity, acts equally upon every particle in the body.

If two bodies are composed of precisely the same stuff, their masses will be proportional to their sizes, and so will their weights. But if one of them consists of a substance denser than that of which the other is composed, then the denser of the two, although smaller, may possess the greater mass and the greater weight. This shows why weight rather than size is used to measure the mass of a body.

But still, weight is not the same thing as mass. Weight varies with the distance from the center of the earth, but mass remains unchanged, no matter what the situation of the body concerned may be.

Thus, if you spring a certain body with a spring balance and then take that body to some other point on the earth and weigh it again, in the same manner, the weight will vary slightly, owing to irregularities in the shape of the earth, and to effects arising from the earth's rotation on its axis, although the mass or quantity of matter in the body is manifestly unchanged.

If you were free to travel about the universe instead of being confined to the earth, you would very quickly find out the difference between mass and weight. For instance, a body that weighs six pounds on the earth would weigh only one pound on the moon, while it would take to Jupiter its weight would increase to sixteen pounds.

On Mars it would weigh two and a third pounds, on Venus a little less than five pounds, on Saturn seven pounds, and on the planet Ceres about two and a half ounces. At the surface of the sun it would weigh if it could withstand the heat there 165 pounds.

Finally, if you took it to the gravitational center of the earth, where attraction is balanced in all directions, it would have no weight at all; and, always and everywhere, the mass of the body would remain unchanged. To foretell the quakes, it may be as well to say that even at the center of the earth the body would experience a certain attractive force toward the sun. But to your spring balance it would be weightless.

There is one curious, though obvious, result of the fact that weight varies with the attractive force which is worth pointing out. If instead of using a spring balance you should use a pair of scales or a steelyard in weighing a body at different points on the earth or on the surface of different planets, the weight would appear to be the same everywhere. Your six-pound marker just as well on the moon as on the earth, because each would lose weight in the same proportion.

If you meant about the universe, trying to measure weight in different worlds with a steelyard you would arrive at the totally false conclusion that all planets were equal in their gravitational attraction. Only your muscular sense, or a spring balance, would show you the actual difference.

But, while the steelyard was deceiving you as to weight, it would be telling you the absolute truth about mass—viz., that mass does not vary with change of gravity; that two equal masses are always equal whether each weighs six pounds or one pound, and that weight may totally disappear without the slightest loss of mass.

There are many very amusing ways in which you might sport with the protean property of weight if once you were free to sail the ocean of interplanetary ether. You might take on your back a burden which nearly crushed you to the ground, but as you receded from the earth, its weight would become rapidly less and less, until, when you arrived within about 24,000 miles of the center of the moon, your burden would cease to have any weight, and you also would become weightless, because you would have reached the point of balance between the attraction of the earth and that of the moon.

So, all the great planets circling around the sun gain and lose "weight" continually, according to their distance from the sun. They are nearer to or farther from the sun, and from one another, in their orbits. If we measure the earth's weight in terms of the sun's attraction upon it, then our planet will be thousands or trillions of tons heavier at the end of December than it was at the end of June, because it will have approached 3,000,000 miles nearer, but its mass will not have been altered by one iota.

## The Congressman

By William F. Kirk

His form was stiff as a steelyard.

When he went for his walk in the sun,

And he often referred to "my people"

And the love and respect he had won.

He had the grandiloquent manner

Of a duck who would never go wrong

When he spoke of the Star Spangled Banner,

Which had waved o'er Illinois birthplace so long.

The people back home cling like leeches

To the words that he used, big and strange,

When he "pointed with pride" in speeches

Or "viewed with alarm" for a change.

Fond parents would gaze at the stranger

And tell their young sons it was true

If they stopped reading "Diamond Dick's Danger"

They might become Congressmen, too.

The youngsters would look at him sadly

With his collar as stiff as his strut.

And his cane that he used to swing noddily

At some poor little scampering nut.

And whatever they thought of the stranger

It was plain that he wouldn't quite do.

For they kept reading "Diamond Dick's Danger"

When the Congressman passed in review.

## A "Thinking Machine" at Last

We have had one in fiction; but a New England man has now invented a machine that really thinks, "invents." The story is in next

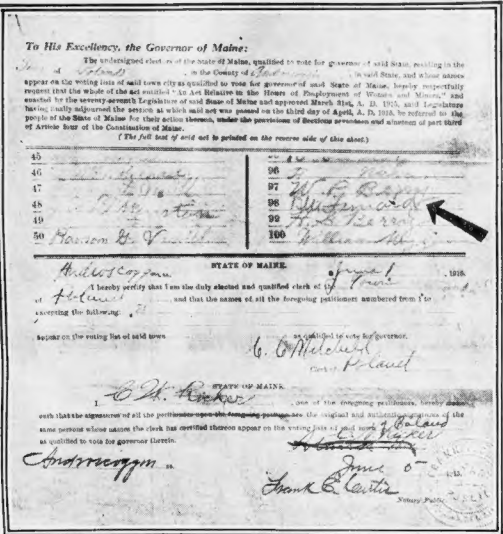
SUNDAY'S BOSTON AMERICAN

## In the Coming Election We Are Going to Choose Our Senators Ourselves for the First Time—Let Us Vote Intelligently

Consider the Significance of the Signature of Ex-Governor Fernald of Maine, Candidate in That State for the United States Senate, to the Petition Circulated by Maine Manufacturers Demanding the Referendum on the Law Unanimously Enacted by the Last Legislature Prohibiting the Working of Women and Children in Maine More Than Fifty-Four Hours a Week.

BELOW is a photograph of the signature of Hon. B. M. Fernald, Republican candidate for United States Senator from the State of Maine. This signature appears upon a petition which the manufacturers of Maine have just circulated demanding the referendum on the law prohibiting the working of women and children in Maine more than fifty-four hours a week, which passed the last Maine Legislature unanimously. The presumption is that Mr. Fernald opposes this law.

This fact suggests that now is an appropriate time to remind the citizens that the coming election is unusually interesting and serious because, by reason of the recent amendment of our national constitution, the citizens will at this election choose for the first time their own United States Senator. The arrow points to Mr. Fernald's signature.



Next to the office of President, and possibly of Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, under the present usurped power of nullifying acts of Congress as violative of the Constitution, probably the most powerful office in the gift of the country is that of United States Senator.

Ninety Senators divide the legislative power of the whole nation. It is known as one of the most powerful legislative bodies in the world. No man ought to aspire to it who has not in character, intellect, experience and training the capacity to exercise its great powers and to assume its great responsibilities.

The question of peace or war might be determined by the vote of a single Senator. The vote and influence of a single Senator might send the government of one hundred million people stumbling along the wrong paths of some vital civil policy.

The responsibility of selecting a man for an office so powerful is serious—and it rests upon every voter seriously. Not only must we ascertain whether or not a man has the capacity and character to represent us in the councils of the nation, but also we must make sure that he has the disposition to represent us. On new questions which arise and must be determined before we have a chance ourselves to discuss them and make up our own minds about them, we must depend upon the general character, ability and disposition or point of view of our Senators to decide the questions as we ourselves would decide them.

We must always remember that our Senators and Congressmen are our representatives, our agents and servants, not our masters. That we elect them not to do as THEY please during their term of office, but to do as they honestly believe we would do if we knew all the facts.

Hence, it is important that the men we elect, especially to the Senate, should be men who have not only the character to resist unparliamentary impulses and temptations, but also that they should have our general point of view on the great questions of the day.

Since the beginning of the annals of man, wherever, either in the ancient or modern world, public opinion has had the slightest influence on government, there has been the same unvarying, irrepressible, uncompromising conflict between two points of view. Men of all ages have ranged themselves by inevitable tendency into two groups having one point of view that government exists to secure by ACTIVE measures the greatest good to the greatest number, the other having the point of view that the government is like a placid, neutral cow moose, the bride and prize of the strongest, boldest or most adroit exploiter.

It is a difference in ideals. On one side are those who want to see prosperity and happiness distributed over the greatest possible number; who count the increasing wealth of a nation as worse than nothing, as a positive danger, unless it is well distributed; who instinctively believe that a just Providence never intended that the earth and the fullness thereof should be so monopolized by a few that they have too much for the enjoyment of what they have, while the majority have too little for any enjoyment at all.

These forward looking men instinctively believe that there is something wrong in conditions under which one man's income would support fifty thousand families at the present income of the average American family.

These men believe that it is not the ultimate destiny of human society for one-half of one per cent. of the people to own one-half the ENTIRE wealth of ALL the people. They believe that just as we ALL NOW admit that human slavery was wrong, so we must soon ALL admit that every form of wage slavery is wrong; that conditions of labor

which are not healthful are wrong; that hours of labor are wrong which do not permit youth to educate itself, and all workers enjoy that proper division of the day into work and rest which gives us the most efficient workmen and the happiest, healthiest citizens, the best foundation of all stable governments; that the advance of the arts and sciences, the increasing productive power of labor must yield us ALL its increasing results in shorter hours of labor, better conditions of labor and more of the products of labor.

These men of the progressive viewpoint do not believe that the great Master of human destiny, who "marks the sparrow's fall," who hears the lone cry of the child for the light of knowledge denied him in our present wilderness of inequalities, who notes every drop of sweat on the forehead of men and women who labor unreasonably hours in our factories that a few may consume more than they can reasonably enjoy, ever intended in His final scheme of human society to deny any man his place in the sun; to give any man less than his fair share of the earth and its fullness. These men of progressive viewpoint, believing all these things, also firmly believe that it is the function of government to abolish evil conditions and to promote the development of better conditions by active, positive measures, knowing full well that as tyranny and slavery had to be put down by force, so the strong arm of government must put down all other great abuses by which any powerful and selfish minority may profit.

Theodore Roosevelt was one of the greatest exponents of this point of view and theory of government—at least he was before he deserted the Progressive party and scuttled the Progressive ship at Chicago. Every man who voted for Roosevelt and against Taft four years ago voted for this theory of government. The active measures by which they proposed that the government should develop the social order were such as the Initiative and the Referendum, the Workmen's Compensation laws, Old Age and Mothers' pensions and laws regulating the hours and conditions of labor, and laws concerning the national resources.

The men of the opposite point of view are the Tafts, Lodges, Rootes, Penroses, Ryans, Morgans, Rockefellerers, who take very seriously that latter biblical sarcasm that "unto him that hath shall be given, but from him that hath not, shall be taken away even that which he hath." Such men glory in the conceit of the belief that these inequalities of conditions represent the difference in the divine materials out of which they and their fellow creatures have been fashioned. Some of the more decent minded reactionaries may admit this wrong, but think it must be corrected after death, in Heaven, because there is no power on earth to abate it. These men oppose laws regulating the hours and conditions of work, and all laws which seek to give to the masses of America their share of the increasing productive power of labor.

Like Ex-Governor Fernald, the Republican candidate for Senator in Maine, they oppose laws prohibiting the working of women and children more than fifty-four hours in a week, they oppose the Child Labor Law just passed by Congress to the great credit of the Wilson administration and to the shame of those Southern Democrats and Northern Republicans who voted against it.

We all belong to one or the other of these groups, to the progressives or to the standpaters. So do all our candidates for the United States Senate.

If we vote intelligently, we shall vote for the man who represents our point of view. If we do not believe that governments are instituted among men to give them the organized power to help themselves to better and better conditions, then we should elect to the Senate the Tafts, Lodges, Weekses, Rootes, Fernalds, Penroses and their kind, who will take only the Ryan, Morgan and Rockefeller view of the destiny of man.

But if we believe that man has a higher destiny, and that the government is only the organization of man's efficiency to help himself to that destiny, then, IF WE ARE INTELLIGENT, we will search out and vote against the Tafts, Lodges, Fernalds, Penroses, Rootes and all the other representatives of the Ryan, Morgan, Rockefeller point of view.